

1. The Mauryan emperor Ashoka's reign was characterized by

- A. honest proclamations and positive behavior
- B. incessant warfare and brutality toward citizens
- C. oppressive and ascetic totalitarian government
- D. construction of expansive monuments and buildings
- E. drastic rejection of Buddhist principles

2. Socialists such as Friedrich Engels argued that

- A. society is necessary to protect individuals from the chaotic brutality inherent to human nature
- B. governments can be truly just only when they directly represent the people under their rule
- C. nations must compete for power and fortune just as animals compete for supremacy in nature
- D. financial wealth and resources should be distributed evenly among the citizens of a nation
- E. every citizen has a duty to devote his or her life to the betterment of the nation or culture



3. In the map shown, the dotted line approximates the path of

- A. the Spanish silver trade
- B. Portuguese colonization
- C. the Cortés conquest of the Aztec
- D. Mayan expansionism
- E. the Pizarro conquest of the Inca

4. Which of these describes Hammurabi's most significant contribution to civilization?

- A. The defeat and destruction of Assyrian invasion armies around 675 BCE
- B. A precedent of peaceful negotiations with the rulers of Southwest Asia
- C. The ushering of Egypt into the period known as the Old Kingdom
- D. The design and construction of the legendary Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- E. A comprehensive system of laws by which a kingdom could be governed

5. What was Sigmund Freud's intent with his breakthrough publication *Die Traumdeutung*?

- A. Reconciling taboo desires
- B. Interpreting the meaning of dreams
- C. Exploring societal and gender roles

- D. Debunking theories of hypnosis
 - E. Treating emotional hysteria
6. The nomadic practices of the Mongols proved MOST beneficial to the conquering of other peoples in that these practices
- A. helped the Mongols to amass great stores of riches, food, and weapons
 - B. encouraged toughness and endurance among the Mongols
 - C. improved Mongol horsemanship and mobility and allowed them to strike quickly
 - D. enhanced the Mongols' ability to survive in different environments
 - E. served to increase the Mongol population and its armies
7. The Green Revolution was important in modern times because it
- A. raised global support for environmental preservation initiatives
 - B. encouraged the development and use of renewable energy sources
 - C. aggressively advocated for equal rights for women and children
 - D. brought greater political stability to the nations of Eastern Europe
 - E. increased crop yields to combat starvation in developing nations
8. Which event marked the first year in the Muslim calendar?
- A. Muhammad completed the Koran.
 - B. Muhammad was born.
 - C. Muhammad joined a caravan to Syria.
 - D. Muhammad died.
 - E. Muhammad journeyed from Mecca to Medina.



9. Which of these is symbolically represented by the sculpture of a mother wolf feeding two children?
- A. Founding of the city of Rome
 - B. Greek dominance of the ancient world
 - C. Myths of the demigod Hercules
 - D. Importance of ancient philosophy
 - E. Rise of neoclassicism in Europe
10. The South African policy of apartheid was specifically designed to

- A. prevent the spread of communism into the region
 - B. limit foreign influence on internal political matters
 - C. encourage trade with Europe and the Americas
 - D. ensure Afrikaners political dominance of the country
 - E. stabilize the nation in its early years of independence
11. Which modern fields have been most affected by the accomplishments of the ancient Greeks and Romans?
- A. Ethics and religion
 - B. Medicine and hygiene
 - C. Politics and government
 - D. Finances and trade
 - E. Science and technology
12. In European history, the term Lebensraum, or "living space," most commonly refers to the
- A. German desire for expansion in the twentieth century
 - B. forced relocation of ethnic minorities into ghetto towns
 - C. rejection of industrialization and urbanization
 - D. celebration of the bucolic ideal in art and literature
 - E. immigration to North America in the twentieth century
13. Conflicts between which two religions resulted in the Edict of Nantes (1598)?
- A. Jainism and Islam
 - B. Calvinism and Lutheranism
 - C. Roman Catholicism and Protestantism
 - D. Hinduism and Buddhism
 - E. Sikhism and Orthodox Judaism
14. What was the primary motivation for most Irish citizens who immigrated to North America in the nineteenth century?
- A. Find freedom of religion
 - B. Locate support for Irish independence
 - C. Escape national famine
 - D. Avoid conscription in the British army
 - E. Protest British imperialism
15. In the Hindu caste system, members of the Shudra caste originally served as
- A. servants and workers
 - B. kings and nobles
 - C. traders and merchants

- D. soldiers and courtiers
- E. priests and teachers

16. The Olmec civilization occupied the modern-day lands known as

- A. Baja California Peninsula
- B. Western Mexico's Pacific Coast
- C. Guatemala and Northern Belize
- D. Southern Mexico's Gulf Coast
- E. Amazon basin and rainforest

17. "Whatsoever therefore is consequent to a time of war, where every man is enemy to every man, the same consequent to the time wherein men live without other security than what their own strength and their own invention shall furnish them withal. In such condition there is...continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

The above statement expresses the views of which historical figure?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
- B. John Calvin
- C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D. Niccolò Machiavelli
- E. Thomas Aquinas

18. Japan underwent change during the Meiji Restoration that most closely resembled change in

- A. Persia under the rule of the Hephthalites
- B. Russia during the reign of Czar Peter I
- C. Judea under Roman occupation
- D. Sri Lanka prior to British colonization
- E. France during the Revolutionary era

19. The Duma, active in Russia from 1906 to 1917, can BEST be described as a/an

- A. revolutionary secret society
- B. anticommunist political party
- C. elected legislative body
- D. secret government police force
- E. union of industrial workers

20. The Byzantine Empire collapsed after more than one thousand years in existence primarily because of the

- A. ascension of Frederick III to Holy Roman Emperor in 1452
- B. Great Schism that began around 1378
- C. Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453

- D. end of Russian tributes to the Golden Horde in 1462
 - E. French victories that ended the Hundred Years' War in 1453
21. Books such as George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* are major twentieth-century examples of what literary form?
- A. Tragicomedy
 - B. Satirical fiction
 - C. Epistolary fiction
 - D. Dystopian novel
 - E. Feminist novel
22. The practice of offshoring by industrialized countries in the twentieth century generally values all of the following EXCEPT
- A. increased availability of raw materials
 - B. domestic economic development
 - C. reduction of overall business costs
 - D. overall lowering of labor costs
 - E. less stringent labor and environmental laws
23. The introduction of agriculture most significantly affected formerly nomadic societies by
- A. creating a gender-based separation of responsibilities
 - B. increasing the density of the population
 - C. necessitating the frequent migration of humans
 - D. decreasing the chance of food surpluses
 - E. eradicating the traditional specialization of labor
24. Which country claimed the colony of Madagascar as a possession until an ongoing freedom movement led to its independence in 1960?
- A. France
 - B. Germany
 - C. United States
 - D. Portugal
 - E. Britain
25. When issued in 1215, the Magna Carta established the legal principle of
- A. due process of law
 - B. burden of proof
 - C. statute of limitations
 - D. judicial deference
 - E. sovereign immunity

1. Which religion developed in India alongside Buddhism around the sixth century BCE in response to religious speculation over Hinduism?

- A. Jainism
- B. Rastafarianism
- C. Shintoism
- D. Sikhism
- E. Zoroastrianism

2. In the Paraguayan War beginning in 1864, Paraguay fought against the combined forces of

- A. Spanish and British colonizers
- B. Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil
- C. Chile, Peru, and Bolivia
- D. Peru and British colonizers
- E. Bolivia and Spanish colonizers

3. In what year were Upper and Lower Canada united?

- A. 1755
- B. 1776
- C. 1813
- D. 1841
- E. 1913

4. The medieval African empire of Ghana thrived because of its intermediary position between the

- A. intellectuals of Europe and Africa
- B. traders of salt and traders of gold and ivory
- C. Silk Roads and the spice routes
- D. fishing towns and agricultural communities
- E. Christian and Muslim settlements

5. The Chinese imperial palace used by rulers from the Ming through the Qing dynasties was known as the

- A. Forbidden City
- B. Wumen
- C. Potala Palace
- D. Xanadu
- E. Outer City

6. The ziggurats of ancient Mesopotamia most closely resembled the

- A. Vedas of the Aryans
- B. pyramids of the Egyptians
- C. aqueducts of the Romans

- D. pueblos of the Native Americans
 - E. pagodas of the Chinese
7. A twentieth-century territorial dispute over control of the province of Kashmir resulted in conflict between India and
- A. Russia
 - B. China
 - C. Pakistan
 - D. Japan
 - E. Bangladesh
8. Which of these was NOT true of the pharaohs of ancient Egypt?
- A. They owned most of the kingdom's land.
 - B. They were said to become divine after death.
 - C. They typically delegated duties to viziers.
 - D. They were required to be male.
 - E. They were believed to control nature.
9. The opium trade between Britain and China arose primarily due to
- A. lack of Japanese participation in trade
 - B. European interest in trading with China
 - C. the belief that opium was medicinally beneficial
 - D. Chinese desire for European manufactured items
 - E. the increasing scarcity of natural resources in Europe
10. How was the Great Schism in Roman Catholicism resolved in the fifteenth century?
- A. Church electors installed a second and third pope.
 - B. The Council of Constance chose to recall popes.
 - C. Scholars translated the Bible into vernacular English.
 - D. Scholasticism changed belief systems in Europe.
 - E. The papacy temporarily relocated to Avignon in France.
11. The theology of Judaism MOST differed from other early religions due to its belief in
- A. monotheism
 - B. Gnosticism
 - C. nihilism
 - D. divine right of monarchs
 - E. religious rites and rituals
12. What was the primary difference between the artistic movements of romanticism and classicism?
- A. Romanticism alluded to the art and thought of ancient civilizations.
 - B. Romanticism stressed the importance of feelings and emotions.

- C. Classicism was inspired by the forms and essences of nature.
 - D. Romanticism was founded on principles of reason and rationale.
 - E. Classicism rejected science and symmetry in its compositions.
13. Which of these was an important virtue in Daoism?
- A. Focusing on secular advancement
 - B. Fostering community-mindedness
 - C. Separating spirituality from culture
 - D. Adhering to strict moral duties
 - E. Eliminating all earthly desires
14. The Rosetta stone was important in
- A. understanding currency and trade rates in ancient North Africa
 - B. deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics using Greek translations
 - C. tracing the milestones of Roman occupation in Southwest Asia
 - D. translating written inscriptions in the Linear A and B forms
 - E. providing a written record of the laws of ancient Mesopotamia
15. Pope Benedict VIII made a lasting change to Roman Catholic doctrine in 1022 when he passed a declaration that
- A. instituted a celibacy requirement for clergy
 - B. forbade the sale of indulgences to laymen
 - C. instituted the practice of selling church offices
 - D. forbade the use of torture during inquisitions
 - E. instituted the practice of electing multiple popes
16. Which ancient civilization most likely pioneered the production and use of iron around 2500 BCE?
- A. Persians
 - B. Hebrews
 - C. Hittites
 - D. Babylonians
 - E. Sumerians
17. The individual political struggles of Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi were MOST similar in that they
- A. worked to secure the independence of their nations from colonial rule
 - B. fought against oppressive governments that encouraged racism
 - C. eventually became high-ranking officials in their governments
 - D. protested injustice through prolonged hunger strikes
 - E. founded militant revolutionary organizations
18. By the year 1100 CE, the strongest Norman influence was felt in which modern regions?

- A. Norway, Sweden, and England
 - B. Africa and the Mediterranean
 - C. Russia and the Baltic region
 - D. Germany, Austria, and Italy
 - E. England, Italy, and France
19. The Paleolithic Era was distinguished by the use of stone tools, while the Neolithic Era was distinguished by

- A. metalworking capabilities
- B. cavalry as part of warfare
- C. advanced architectural construction
- D. advances in agriculture
- E. marked empire building

20. The medieval cities of Venice, Italy, and Tenochtitlán, Mexico, were MOST similar in that they

- A. hosted populations of about 400,000 citizens
- B. served as major seaports for international trade
- C. were sacked by invaders in the sixteenth century
- D. prospered because of their industrial capacities
- E. were constructed on top of islands

21. Which of these is the BEST example of the practice known as total war?

- A. Extension of armed conflict beyond traditional land battles into the sea and air
- B. Use of extensive espionage and reconnaissance networks within enemy territory
- C. Use of cutting-edge technology and propaganda to influence public sentiments
- D. Bombing of civilian centers to destroy an enemy's ability to continue fighting
- E. Inability to end a conflict without the complete destruction of the enemy's army

22. "Respectfulness, without the rules of propriety, becomes laborious bustle; carefulness, without the rules of propriety, becomes timidity; boldness, without the rules of propriety, becomes insubordination; straightforwardness, without the rules of propriety, becomes rudeness."

The above excerpt expresses the viewpoint of

- A. Machiavelli
- B. Socrates
- C. Erasmus
- D. Confucius
- E. Lao Tzu

23. Which of these statements about the practice of slavery in ancient and medieval civilizations is NOT true?

- A. Slavery was rarely pursued among hunter-gatherer populations.
- B. Enslaved people were put to work in a wide variety of occupations.
- C. Slavery existed within Africa before European colonization.

- D. Enslaved people were important to ancient Greece and Rome.
- E. Enslaved people were almost exclusively black Africans.



24. In the map shown, the numbered dots correspond to cities. Which cities most closely represent the East-West limits of the territories conquered or controlled by Alexander the Great?

- A. 1 and 6
- B. 1 and 7
- C. 2 and 6
- D. 2 and 7
- E. 3 and 7

25. The main goal of the 1848 meeting among liberal leaders in Frankfurt am Main was to

- A. destroy the autonomy of the German states
- B. win political favors from German princes
- C. abolish the system of hereditary monarchy
- D. promote the unification of German states
- E. overthrow Frederick William of Prussia

1. European imperialist powers competed for influence in Egypt during the nineteenth century primarily because of the

- A. importance of the Suez Canal
- B. desire to exploit the Nile River valley
- C. ease of moving armies through Egypt
- D. interest in utilizing industrial capabilities
- E. abundance of labor and resources

2. Which of these religions does NOT view the state of nirvana as the ultimate spiritual goal?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Islam

D. Jainism

E. Sikhism

3. The White Lotus society, most active in China between the seventeenth and twentieth centuries, is BEST characterized as a

A. civilian militia

B. religious sect

C. Manchu tribe

D. political party

E. economic alliance

4. Which two countries did James I rule concurrently from 1603 to 1625?

A. England and France

B. England and Wales

C. England and Scotland

D. Denmark and Norway

E. Ireland and Scotland

5. Which of these was the MOST significant accomplishment of the Phoenician civilization?

A. Creation of intricate and accessible legal codes

B. Discovery of significant celestial bodies

C. Development of the idea of compensatory damages

D. Study of the stars and their relationship to the zodiac

E. Invention of an alphabet for syllabic writing

6. The nation called Ceylon by British colonizers became known in the postcolonial period as

A. Sri Lanka

B. Cambodia

C. Laos

D. Bhutan

E. Myanmar

7. "We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona."

In what document did the above excerpt originally appear?

A. The *Communist Manifesto*

B. Final Solution

C. Five-Year Plan

D. Zimmermann telegram

E. Schlieffen Plan

8. All of these led to the Industrial Revolution in Britain EXCEPT a

- A. consumerist society
- B. number of technological advancements
- C. decrease in the agricultural workforce
- D. lack of being a colonial power
- E. major international trading partner

9. The Taiping Rebellion was similar to the communist takeover in China in that both events

- A. were generally unaffected by religious doctrine
- B. originated from radical Marxist political views
- C. were driven by discontent with the Versailles Treaty
- D. involved minimal physical conflict and bloodshed
- E. called for the equal distribution of property and rights

10. Which world calendar was created most recently?

- A. Julian calendar
- B. Egyptian calendar
- C. Coptic calendar
- D. Gregorian calendar
- E. Mayan calendar

11. The actions of the Luddites MOST strongly supported the social perspective that

- A. hereditary nobility is ordained by a divine power
- B. freedom of religion could not exist in monarchical government
- C. traditional gender roles are the foundation of a healthy economy
- D. public education should be limited to the higher classes
- E. industrial technology may be a detriment to workers

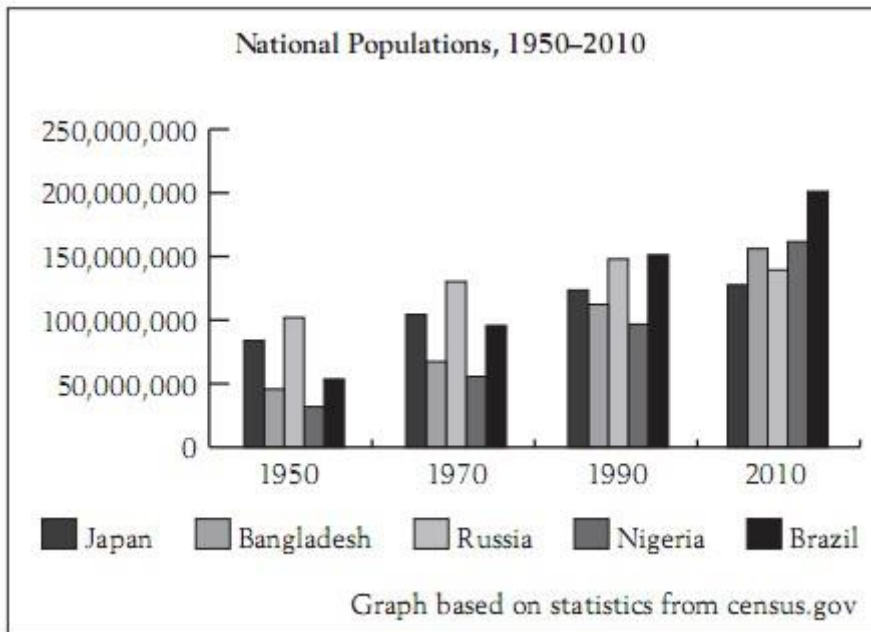
12. The medieval African emperor Mansa Mūsā was most notable for his

- A. cruelty to ambassadors from neighboring lands
- B. frequent violent incursions into Europe
- C. role in establishing the Atlantic slave trade
- D. opulence and enrichment of Timbuktu
- E. religious fervor and support of Christianity

13. The Silk Roads were indirectly responsible for spreading

- A. slavery in Europe
- B. diseases in Africa
- C. Buddhism in China

- D. socialism in Asia
 - E. manorialism in India
14. Which system of writing was primarily used in the languages of Hindi, Sanskrit, and Nepali?
- A. Arabic
 - B. Cuneiform
 - C. Latin
 - D. Cyrillic
 - E. Devanagari



15. The information shown in the graph BEST supports which of the following statements?
- A. The birthrate of the developed nations in East Asia is on a rapid increase.
 - B. Improvement of medical technologies in South America has increased the life span there.
 - C. The population on the Indian subcontinent has been significantly reduced by natural disasters.
 - D. An HIV epidemic in the late twentieth century claimed a significant number of African lives.
 - E. The migration of Eastern Europe workers searching for employment has risen since the fall of the Soviet Union.
16. Captain James Cook contributed most significantly to the power of the British Empire by
- A. leading a British campaign in the Seven Years' War
 - B. defeating French forces at Quebec
 - C. claiming Australia for the British crown
 - D. legislating for increased British industrialism
 - E. negotiating British control in India



17.

Which style is demonstrated in the architecture of the buildings shown?

- A. Gothic
- B. Pueblo
- C. Baroque
- D. Spanish colonial
- E. American colonial

18. In the twentieth century, Manfred von Richthofen came to be generally recognized as a symbol of the

- A. excesses of landed aristocracy
- B. spread of colonial expansionism
- C. last vestiges of military chivalry
- D. desire to separate church from state
- E. movement for German unification

19. "O, my brothers, love your Country!...It is only through our country that we can have a recognized collective existence...Let each man among you strive to incarnate his country in himself. Let each man among you regard himself as a guarantor, responsible for his fellow-countrymen, and learn so to govern his actions as to cause his country to be loved and respected through him."

Which theory is best exemplified in this excerpt from the work of Giuseppe Mazzini?

- A. Absolutism
- B. Conservatism
- C. Utilitarianism
- D. Nationalism
- E. Liberalism

20. Which philosopher died after being convicted of corrupting the youth of Athens in 399 BCE?

- A. Xenophon
- B. Socrates
- C. Plato
- D. Aristotle
- E. Heracleides Ponticus

21. Mumbai was a world leader in which industry during the middle of the nineteenth century?

- A. Silk production
- B. Cotton textiles
- C. Opium manufacture
- D. Slave trade
- E. Spice trade

22. The primary result of the Third Crusade was the

- A. Muslim sacking of Constantinople
- B. removal of Islamic rule in Spain
- C. Christian failure to regain Jerusalem
- D. foundation of the Latin Empire
- E. Christian capture of Jerusalem

23. All of these took place in Brazil during the reign of Pedro II (1831-89) EXCEPT a/an

- A. backlash against the "coffee government"
- B. focus on producing coffee instead of sugar
- C. abolition of slavery throughout Brazil
- D. modernizing of railroads and telegraphs
- E. military coup that overthrew the monarchy

24. Which of these leaders was MOST influential in the establishment of an Islamic government in modern Iran?

- A. Reza Shah Pahlavi
- B. Nader Shah Afshar
- C. Ayatollah Rūh ʿallāh Khomeynī
- D. Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi
- E. āghā Moh ʿammad Khān

25. In African tradition, elaborately carved and decorated wooden masks are most likely to be employed during

- A. ceremonies of spirits and religion
- B. tribal battles and other warfare
- C. family gatherings and clan meetings
- D. theatrical and social entertainments
- E. trade and diplomatic missions

1. In 212 CE, Roman citizenship was extended to

- A. slaves and indentured servants
- B. all free inhabitants of the Republic
- C. all military personnel and veterans
- D. educated native-born landowners
- E. all free inhabitants of the empire

2. The events that took place at Masada in 72-73 CE showed that the early Jews of Israel were

- A. great reformers in economy and society
- B. fierce conquerors of opposing kingdoms
- C. mediators of conflicts between neighbors
- D. determined defenders of their homeland
- E. enlightened scholars of philosophy

3. Which of these shows the correct chronological order in which different types of metals were discovered and used?

- A. Bronze, iron, steel, copper
- B. Copper, bronze, iron, steel
- C. Iron, steel, copper, bronze
- D. Steel, copper, iron, bronze
- E. Bronze, copper, steel, iron

4. London was originally developed from a village into a major walled city by the

- A. Vikings, circa 865 CE
- B. Normans, circa 1066 CE
- C. Anglo-Saxons, circa 670 CE
- D. Celts, circa 50 BCE
- E. Romans, circa 43 CE

5. The kingdom of Great Zimbabwe was most notable in the African Iron Age for its extensive system of

- A. military formations
- B. walls and stonework
- C. ports and markets
- D. silver mines
- E. salt mines

6. The Russo-Japanese War became the first event in modern history in which

- A. colonial and imperial ambitions led to armed conflict
- B. an Asian nation achieved victory over a European power
- C. two major world powers clashed over territory
- D. a conflict took place simultaneously on the land and sea
- E. territory rather than ideology was the motivating factor

7. The writings of Charles Dickens were BEST known for their criticism of

- A. apparent hypocrisy in religious ethics
- B. universal suffrage movements
- C. British colonial ambitions and trade

- D. economic inequality and poverty
 - E. racist practices and world slavery
8. In ancient times, the most common route for the Chinese to trade with the Roman Empire and Europe was

- A. Via Maris
- B. Silk Roads
- C. Appian Way
- D. Middle Passage
- E. King's Highway

9. The Four Noble Truths, traditionally believed to have been articulated by the Buddha in his first sermon after enlightenment, include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. suffering is caused by desire and other negative actions
- B. dissemination of beliefs is necessary to a religion
- C. human life is inevitably filled with sorrow
- D. nirvana may be reached via the path of the Middle Way
- E. cessation of desires can lead to the peace of nirvana

10. Chinese leader Kublai Khan was known for all of the following, EXCEPT

- A. introducing Buddhism to China
- B. completing the Mongol conquest of China
- C. establishing a capital city in Beijing
- D. serving as host and benefactor to Marco Polo
- E. launching unsuccessful invasions of Japan

11. In seventeenth-century Holland, a major economic bubble resulted from speculative frenzy over the sale of

- A. artwork
- B. religious relics
- C. Chinese silks
- D. houses
- E. tulips



12. This embroidery of England's King Harold was created to memorialize the

- A. invasion of the Anglo-Saxons
 - B. Roman takeover of England
 - C. Irish resistance to English oppression
 - D. Norman takeover of England
 - E. English domination of Wales and Scotland
13. Which of these was the primary obstacle to French construction of the Panama Canal in the 1880s?

- A. Diseases carried by mosquitoes
- B. Negotiations with labor unions
- C. Encroachments by the British
- D. Conflicts with the natives
- E. Battles of the Spanish-American War

14. The Chinese concept of t'ien ming, or mandate of heaven, most closely resembled the European ideal of

- A. indentured labor
- B. feudal manorialism
- C. the "city on the hill"
- D. divine right of kings
- E. royal appanage

15. Which of these does NOT describe one of the reasons Mexico declined an alliance with Germany during World War I?

- A. British blockades would prevent armament shipments to Mexico.
- B. Americans in former Mexican territories would refuse to assimilate.
- C. Mexican ships felt too threatened by German U-boats.
- D. Attacking the United States would endanger South American alliances.
- E. The United States would be too powerful an enemy for Mexico.

16. Ancient imperialism MOST differed from modern imperialism in that

- A. modern imperialism focuses more on taxation of conquered people
- B. ancient imperialism was undertaken mostly by Britain and France
- C. modern imperialism has generally involved very few nations
- D. ancient imperialism focused more strongly on Asia and Africa
- E. modern imperialism is focused primarily on industrialist pursuits

17. The Songhai Empire in Western Africa collapsed in 1591 as an immediate result of

- A. attempts to promote trade on the Niger River
- B. an invasion by Morocco into the Songhai territory
- C. fluctuations in the trading of gold and salt
- D. conflict between Islam and traditional religions
- E. the conquering of Gao by the Mali Empire

18. Alchemy is best defined as the practice of

- A. paying reparations for damages caused by warfare
- B. banning religious services in a particular region
- C. making a government's political processes transparent
- D. manufacturing interchangeable parts on assembly lines
- E. attempting to transform metals and find immortality

19. The 1955 Warsaw Pact created a communist counterbalance to the

- A. European Union
- B. United Nations
- C. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- D. European Economic Community
- E. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

20. The Zapatista National Liberation Army, which arose in Mexico in the 1990s, chose the name Zapatista to evoke the

- A. glories of Mexican monarchs
- B. spirit of peasant rebellion
- C. fervor of Islamic extremists
- D. plight of migrant workers
- E. anger of South American warriors